

CLAIMS

1. A steering assistance controller for the generation of a compensating torque which assists a vehicle driver in overcoming the tendency of a vehicle to oversteer, comprising means to encourage the driver to steer the vehicle back to a non-oversteering condition through the application of the compensating torque, this compensating torque being arranged to be based at least in part upon vehicle state information.

2. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 1, wherein said vehicle state information is comprised of one or more of vehicle yaw rate, lateral acceleration, vehicle side slip, longitudinal velocity, lateral velocity, steering wheel angle, steering wheel velocity, driver applied steering torque and yaw acceleration.

3. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which is adapted to derive the estimation of the tendency of the vehicle to oversteer based upon estimates of vehicle yaw rate which are compared with measurements of actual vehicle yaw rate to provide a yaw rate error which is used as a measure of oversteer present on the vehicle.

4. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 3, including a closed loop observer having yaw rate feedback which is arranged such that, when the vehicle starts to oversteer, a non-linear region is entered and the previously existing linear estimate diverges from the feedback signal whereby the magnitude of the vehicle yaw rate is greater than the magnitude of the estimated yaw rate,

thereby producing a negative yaw rate error which is used to generate a proportional signal indicative of the magnitude of the oversteer.

5. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 1, which is adapted to derive the estimation of the tendency of the vehicle to oversteer using measurements from lateral acceleration sensors placed in the front and rear axles of the vehicle.

6. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 5, wherein signals corresponding to the lateral accelerations measured at the front and rear axles are passed through a phase detection device, the phase difference being used for calculation of the magnitude of oversteer.

7. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 6, wherein the state of the vehicle is formed from $\lambda = \Theta_{th} - \Theta$ where λ is the vehicle state, Θ_{th} is a phase lag threshold and Θ is the phase difference between the two lateral acceleration sensors, positive values of λ indicating that the vehicle is in oversteer and λ is proportional to the amount of oversteer present.

8. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 1, which is adapted to derive an estimation of the tendency of the vehicle to oversteer based upon two vehicle models representing an understeering and an oversteering vehicle which are compared to provide an indication of vehicle oversteer magnitude.

9. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 8 wherein difference in dynamics between the two models is achieved by altering the tyre

cornering stiffnesses in the models, reducing the front tyre stiffness in one model creating an understeering vehicle and reducing the rear tyre stiffness in the other model creating an oversteering vehicle, and comprising comparators which calculate the error between the measured lateral acceleration and estimated lateral acceleration at that axle for each model, based on:

$$\lambda_r = |A_{fu} - A_{fu}| - |A_{fu} - A_{fo}|$$

where

A_{fu} = Front Axle Lat Acc Estimated from Understeer Model

A_{ru} = Rear Axle Lat Acc Estimated from Understeer Model

A_{fo} = Front Axle Lat Acc Estimated from Oversteer Model

A_{ro} = Rear Axle Lat Acc Estimated from Oversteer Model

A_{fm} = Front Axle Lat Acc Measured from Sensor

A_{rm} = Rear Axle Lat Acc Measured from Sensor

this giving two values for the vehicle state which are added together to produce an overall vehicle stability factor λ , positive values of which are indicative of vehicle oversteer.

10. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 1, which is adapted to derive an estimation of the tendency of the vehicle to oversteer based upon a percentage of the VSC threshold at which brake intervention in oversteer occurs.

11. A steering assistance controller as claimed in any of claims 1 to 10,

including a steering controller which generates an input to the vehicle steering system based on detection that the vehicle is in an oversteer condition.

12. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 11, which is adapted to control the steering by applying a pulse input or "nudge" to indicate to the driver the correct time and direction to apply steering control.

13. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 12 wherein a signal is arranged to be generated in a nudge controller if the vehicle yaw rate error is detected to be greater than a predetermined threshold, this signal being used to trigger a latch, the output of which sets an integrator ramping, said signal also being used to generate a torque demand signal which is fed to the steering system to initiate the start of the "nudge", saturation of the integrator resetting the latch and ending the "nudge".

14. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 11 which is adapted to control the steering by means of closed loop control of the steering wheel velocity.

15. A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 14, wherein the PD controller is implemented on the vehicle yaw rate error to generate a steering rate demand which is compared with a scaled version of the steering wheel velocity to produce an error signal, a second PD controller then providing a signal which attempts to move the steering wheel with a desired direction and velocity to correct the oversteer.

16. A steering controller as claimed in any of claims 1 to 15, including activation control which is adapted to fade the controller in when it has decided

that the oversteer has exceeded limits and to fade the controller out once the oversteer has returned to an acceptable value.

17. A steering controller as claimed in claim 16, wherein the activation control comprises activation logic which is adapted to control the point at which the controller starts, deactivation logic which detects conditions for deactivation of the controller, and a fade control which fades the inputs and outputs from the controller in and out as the controller is switched on and off.

18. A steering controller as claimed in claim 17, wherein the activation logic comprises a threshold oversteer value and a latch arranged such that when the oversteer signal exceeds the threshold, the latch is set and remains set until a deactivation flag triggers a reset.

19. A steering controller as claimed in claim 17 or 18 wherein the fade control comprises an integrator which upon detection of an activation flag being high, is arranged to ramp up to allow the torque generated by the steering controller to be gradually added to the steering system, but which, on detection of the activation flag becoming low, ramps down to gradually remove the effect of the controller torque from the steering system.